

WHAT WE EAT AND WEAR GUARANTEED BY USEFUL MICROSCOPE

Science Makes Great Strides
in Fields of Business
With Instrument.

MATERIALS EXAMINED

Chemicals, Tooth Paste and
Seeds Must Pass Minute
Inspection.

PAPER GRADES TESTED

Millions Saved to Farmers by
Study of Pests and Better-
ment of Crops.

By CHARLES P. TITUS,
President of New York Microscopical
Society.

If Balzac were still here to continue his delightful "Human Comedy" series there might be an absorbing story written in the vein of his "Alcahest" and "Magie Skin." It could well be entitled "Beyond the Range of Vision" and would reveal in his inimitable style the realm of things unseen, but not invisible because too distant, but only unrecognized because of their extreme minuteness.

In early days investigation into the details of anatomy and anything else pertaining to the inner workings of the human body were tabooed as inquisitive and therefore improper. Research had to be carried on in secret and discovery was likely to be followed by punishment. Few books were available and their contents unreliable and misleading.

So also the alchemist, forerunner of the chemist, struggling with his problem of transmuting common metals into gold, worked in secret and was viewed with suspicion by the people who carried on their humble occupations in the open.

Before the dawn of the seventeenth century scientists and investigators had to content themselves with what they could see with the naked eye. Many discoveries were made with only gross dissection and speculative reasoning to guide them. In spite of this gifted men with prophetic vision deduced from what they saw theories that later were confirmed by the invention and various applications of that marvel of usefulness, the microscope.

At first the microscope consisted of a tiny disc of glass, ground convex on both surfaces. One famous microscopist made many such instruments for his own use, and mounted the lens as described in perforated copper plates. Each object examined was attached to one of the microscope plate by suitable holders, and when held toward the light with eye applied to the other side of the lens a view of the object, greatly magnified, was obtained. Fine details of parts of insects were thus studied, and as some of the early microscopists were clever draftsmen, the drawings they made of the objects they saw, and which they called "microscopic anatomy," were of great value and testify to their skill as observers.

Many improvements have been made since those days, and while one microscope will hardly suffice for the examination of every substance the specimens nowadays are usually mounted on slides of glass kept in cabinets, while the microscope is available for the examination of any object under investigation.

Newer Applications of

Microscopy Everywhere

The well known uses of the instrument for the diagnosis of disease, such as tuberculosis and diphtheria, need not be mentioned here, nor need we enlarge upon the control of milk and its purity guaranteed by microscopic analysis. Rather let us consider some of the newer applications of microscopy in the laboratory of the water department, the mill, the factory, the purchasing department of the big retail store; in a word, the practical development of this universal aid to knowledge.

A necessary adjunct to all city water supply systems is a well equipped laboratory, where microscopic examination is made of the water drawn from the reservoirs, impounded water has a way of rapidly growing vast quantities of vegetable organisms, usually harmless, but affecting the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water. At certain seasons tiny animalcules also develop in the water, and while these are never harmful to human beings, one objects to sharing his last remaining beverage even with the microscopic denizens of the deep.

So the microscopist makes his report to the chemist in charge of the water supply department, and small quantities of copper sulphate are put in canvas bags and dragged through the water in the reservoirs by means of reboats; the chemicals dissolve in the water and stop the growth of the noxious vegetation. The quantity of copper being so small in comparison to the millions of gallons of water, it is never noticed, and its purpose is thus quietly and perfectly accomplished.

Every one has heard of the recent experience New York city went through when a little protozoan known as Syntrophus multiplied so rapidly in the reservoirs that the water tasted like a infusion of cucumbers. There used to be a favorite comic known as "cucumber cream," and many beautiful complexion were said to be due to its use. The idea of adopting the odor for a standard beverage did not appeal, however, to the metropolitan populace, and the agitation was probably aggravated by the want of a satisfactory substitute. The trouble had been recognized by the microscopists in the water supply department, and by applications of chlorine and other substances the odor and taste soon disappeared and the Syntrophus itself ceased to trouble.

Materials and Fabrics Bought

After Proof by Microscope

The purchasing department of the large retail store depends on the laboratory for the microscopical analysis of materials and fabrics, both to check up the quality described by the

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manufacturer and as an aid to proper descriptions in advertising. Nothing is easier to detect than the difference between cotton and wool under the microscope, and fabrics of mixed fibers are similarly exhibited in their true character.

In modern steel and other metal industries microscopical tests and examinations are a part of the routine observed in keeping the product up to standard. Pieces of shafting, piston rods, axles for automobiles, rails and the thousands of metal things in every day use that need to be made well are sawed up, polished, etched with acids, and under the microscope reveal by their crystalline structure either their perfect adaptability for the purpose intended, or by numerous flaws and imperfections their utter unfitness to properly safeguard the lives of human beings.

Many factories have laboratories for the microscopical and chemical examination of various raw materials used in manufacturing processes. They are thus able to secure uniformity in their output, as well as to keep a check on samples submitted before purchase.

In the grinding of pigments, especially where so much depends on having the material reduced to an impalpable powder, the old rule of control by "feel" is being superseded by microscopical means. Aside from the absolute uniformity of product thus secured a saving of many thousands

of dollars is effected by stopping the grinding when the desired degree of comminution is obtained.

The great evil of adulteration is curbed and controlled by means of the microscope. Foods especially that are "seldom what they seemed" now yield their secrets easily, and as a result cannot be adulterated with impunity. Spices, particularly when ground, can no longer be mixed with inert sawdust or other cheapening materials and be safe from detection. The eagle eye of the microscopist discovers the deception, and swift punishment is visited upon the violator of the law.

Pharmaceutical preparations, particularly the great group of household necessities, no longer dare to consist of aught but their proper constituents. Tooth paste guaranteed free from grit or any substance harmful to the enamel of the teeth must not contain quartz and felspar grains, nor show under the microscope the silicious remains of diatom valves or radiolarian skeletons.

The seedsmen, too, find use for the microscope. His wares must be reliable and true to name and variety. His clover seed must not contain samples of all the weed seeds in the botanical index. His lawn seed must be free from undesirable admixtures, and instead of the slow test of planting and waiting for results, the microscope furnishes a quick and easy method of guaranteeing purity of product and satisfaction to the customer.

A lawyer takes his microscope to

the courtroom, and having qualified as an expert in the use of it, wins his case by proving that a set of furs could not possibly have been derived from the particular animals as claimed. The microscope reveals differences in the structure of hairs beyond all possibility of doubt as to their origin.

A customer refuses to pay for a suit of clothing, claiming that it is not "all wool," although sold as such. The microscope shows the yarn to have a twisted strand of cotton cleverly concealed in the woolen yarn. Visual demonstration goes a long way in convincing a jury, and the testimony of an instrument all can see and understand is incontrovertible.

A large paper mill receives many orders for paper to be made "exactly like sample" in composition, texture, color and finish. The color and finish are obviously matters of routine in manufacture, but texture and composition are only discoverable by microscopical investigation. By softening the paper in alkali and thus loosening up the fibers, the latter may be pulled apart; then by the use of suitable stains the various fibers may be identified under the microscope, their proportions estimated, and a similar composition prescribed to duplicate the original sample in finished product.

The philatelist—may we say without offense, the collector of postage stamps—uses a microscope to examine his treasures. Certain water marks in the paper, peculiar irregularities in the perforating, engravers' marks visible when magnified, frequently distinguish the genuine from the imitation, the valuable from the worthless.

Mention might be made of the microscopist who is able to name the metals of which a coin is composed by making a mark on a slip of ground glass with the edge of the coin; the mark is then treated in turn with minute quantities of chemical reagents, giving characteristic color reactions.

Another devotee of chemical microscopy examines small amounts of their precipitated crystals whether they contain poison or not.

Fragments of minerals can be quickly identified under special microscopes by examining the specimens in media of known refractive index. The method is so much more rapid than chemical analysis that it should appeal to the mineralogist and assayer. Starch grains seen under the microscope, especially with polarized light, exhibit peculiarities so striking that their identification as potato, wheat, corn, etc., is almost instantaneous.

Photography as Record

Improved by the Microscope

As a means of recording microscopical investigations nothing has shown greater improvement than the application of photography to the microscope. By combining a camera and a microscope, the latter reveals, almost any object may be photographed and thus be made to make its indelible mark for future reference. Just as the photostat has made possible the rapid duplication of documents, so the process of photomicrography has afforded the many desirable features of accurate microscopical records.

The motion picture camera is also being used to record the appearance, life processes, motions and changing forms of microscopical animals and plants; for, strange as it may seem, many tiny plants have curious movements and methods of locomotion, almost unbelievable until seen, and best exhibited as motion pictures on the screen. Entire reels have been made

showing the amoeba, paramoecium, stentor and also the diminutive but majestic nautilus with its mysterious propelling force, all in motion in the water in which they live.

A microscope is made with a sliding frame for comparing two or more samples; another form shows a divided field in which the samples appear side by side for inspection. Other instruments have spectroscopes attached, by means of which the mere trace of chemical elements exhibits their characteristic lines upon the spectrum.

Various attachments are made for microscopes, some for utility, others for producing spectacular effects. A small mirror or prism is used to reflect the microscopical image toward the surface of a sheet of drawing paper, where outline drawings may be made with ease and comfort. The projection microscope is used like a stereopticon, except that actual specimens may be shown on the screen instead of lantern slides.

With the projection microscope and polariscope attachment minerals in thin sections, parts of insects and various other objects may be shown on the screen greatly enlarged, and with the addition of gorgeous colors produced by the prisms in the polariscope, by selenite screens and by their own refractive properties.

Another interesting attachment for the microscope is called the dark field illuminator. This exhibits the specimens brilliantly shining on a black ground. Advantage is taken of this method in viewing ultramicroscopical particles, those too small to be actually seen, but which are demonstrable by the light which they reflect through the microscope to the eye. A homely illustration of this phenomenon is the beam of light in a darkened room, in which particles of dust too small to be seen are visible as tiny points of light reflected from their surfaces.

A Lost Art Born by

Use of Microscope

A recent development in microscopy comes as a revival of a lost art. Years ago the ruling of fine lines on glass with which to test the magnifying power of lenses was accomplished by clever constructors of precision machinery. Then other machines were devised, by means of which writing was done on glass with very finely pointed diamond chips. The space occupied by the writing was so small as to appear to the naked eye like a point of light on a smooth piece of glass. Under the microscope the writing could be deciphered as easily as one reads the page of a book. A modern microscopist uses the same apparatus and method to send messages to his friends.

During the Franco-Prussian war messages were photographed on slips of paper by the reverse of magnification, the result being a micro-photograph of infinitesimal size, but exhibiting under the microscope perfectly legible writing or printing. In the recent war this method was again used, and as the messages could be rolled up into very small space carriers pigeons easily transported them to their destinations.

Another important extended consideration of other important uses of modern microscopes, but mention should be made of their great aid to the investigator in the field of agriculture. Life histories of insect pests and the causes of crop failures due to mildew, rust and kindred fungous diseases of plants are all studied with the microscope, and remedies found that add millions of dollars to the farmers' incomes and to the country's welfare.

Narrowness of Modern Living Makes Athletics an Essential To Keep Sedentary Boys Fit

By WALTER CAMP.

IT is difficult to realize how greatly, from time to time, we have changed our viewpoint in regard to health, that most important asset, and its preservation. The laws of Princeton College in 1871 read: "Whereas a game played in the rear campus by the students with bat and ball is rude and unbecoming to gentlemen, and tends through the alternate heats and colds to the injury of the health of those under our care, therefore be it forbidden."

100 Years Ago a Life Was
Active and Out of Doors

It is hard indeed to believe that such view could have obtained, and yet examination of history shows that they did. It should be remembered that our early settlers led perforce an outdoor life, a life in which physical exercise was an absolutely necessary accompaniment of existence. Civilization, while it has made remarkable improvements in practical affairs, has been gradually leading us further and further away from the outdoor life and drawing us more and more within the confines of four walls, and we need every possible assistance toward offsetting these conditions.

Before taking the matter up in detail one should recognize fully that as we drift steadily away from the outdoor life which our ancestors in the early days of this country were obliged to live, unless a gain is made in other respects, become less sturdy and enduring; because the effects of civilization are to drive us within doors, to work less with the physical body, to be shut out more and more from outdoor air and sunshine. That we have made great strides in protecting infant life, that we are far better able to prevent and control many contagious diseases and epidemics are points strongly in our favor. But the question is, had we not succeeded in doing this would we not, from the very nature of the life which our people are living, have found serious inroads into the public health and well being?

Twenty-five or thirty years ago there was no department of health in a city. Bathing facilities were extremely limited; the means for enjoyment of forms of exercise when the weather made outdoor work impossible were of the most meager kind. The minor sports were still in their infancy and the amount of well equipped playing surface was far less to the man than it is to-day.

In the old days if a student were taken ill his chum sought out a local doctor, whom he dragged over to the dormitory, provided, of course, his comrade was sufficiently ill to be willing to have this done. In many cases there was very little medical attention unless the boy was really sick in bed and so markedly ill that his comrades thought he should have a physician.

To-day, if a man stays in bed for 10 or 12 days, the janitor reports the case and it is investigated by the college department of health. As for the men on the athletic teams, formerly there was very little medical oversight unless a man received an injury such as to incapacitate him from play, and then he was the one who wanted the attendance and wanted it in order to get back on the team again.

Physical Examination To-day

To-day all the athletes are required to pass a special physical examination before they can become candidates for the teams and strict oversight is kept throughout the season under competent medical and surgical supervision. More than this, surgical plays a large part. Men whose examination shows that they cannot with perfect safety go out for the teams are not permitted to do so, and there are cases of men who were shining lights, taken out in mid-season and forbidden to play any more, even though it left a serious gap in the team. Formerly early indications of some slight abnormality were never noticed, whereas to-day the physical examination shows that the facts and the men who show tendencies are turned into certain classes for corrective exercises in order that before the trouble becomes worse it may be remedied. But every man to-day, even before he comes up to college and in his college life, as well as in his later business or professional life, is subjected to far more intense strain on examination than he has known in his life in the old days. The motor car, the airplane, the telephone, the radio, the movies, to say nothing of a thousand and one other things, certainly must have an effect upon the nerves which were unknown back in the '90s.

The Physical Prodigy Crops

Up at Different Times

In every day and generation there are physical prodigies. There is an old saying, "In those days there were giants," referring to the tendency of those who look back upon the past. The writer remembers Heffelfinger not only as a weedy, awkward freshman of 170 pounds, but coming back when well over 40 and weighing over 240 pounds, and donning a football uniform and playing as guided in the line practice on the varsity and showing the modern guard that a man of his weight and years could get out into the interference for an end run. Will there be a guard among those now playing who can repeat that performance twenty-five years from now?

The headmaster of one of the largest preparatory schools writes me: "Personally, I am optimistic because of my tremendous faith in the under-

lying good sense and idealism of the boys, and within the last year I have noted a number of significantly hopeful signs of returning sense. I am absolutely convinced, however, as I study these boys from year to year that we are not getting the same rugged and virile type, on the whole, that was in evidence even fifteen and twenty years back; and, personally, I am inclined to attribute this fact to the demoralizing and softening social influences of the present day."

Improvement Found in Quality.

Not Quantity, Says Dr. Anderson

Dr. Anderson says: "As to whether the present man will be more capable than his father is a question we can not answer, but surely the opportunities for betterment are greater and more numerous, but at the same time possibly the living conditions make an environment that was not then known. Of course drinking is less now. There is practically no physical change that can be noted by mensuration, but if there are improvements they must be found in quality not quantity."

Certainly the modern Yale man does not give promise of greater efficiency than the men I came in contact with in 1888 and from 1892-96.

The personal history of the men was not so precisely taken then as now. Under Dr. Greenway there has been marked progress in these respects."

Dr. Greenway states that there was no careful physical examination of students previous to the year 1917, when the department of health first came into existence. "Physical measurements made at the gymnasium included superficial examination of heart, lungs and abdomen, but I should say these would not form the basis for any comparison of the present day student with those previous to five years ago."

Report of Dr. J. W. Seaver, associate director of the gymnasium 1901-1902, in president's report:

"The athletic field is a possible utility only to the young man of good physique and of previous training. If he has not become more or less expert in some outdoor game before entering college he does not learn to play while here, and his exercise must be taken in a more artificial manner."

14 Years' Infirmary Records of

Yale Show Great Increase

The records show the number of students in Yale infirmary for a fourteen year period were as follows: In 1907, 197; 1908, 239; 1909, 281; 1910, 337; 1911, 349; 1912, 378; 1913, 381; 1914, 408; 1915, 548; 1916, 612; 1917, 535; 1918, 558; 1919, 533; 1920, 579.

Other sidelights bearing upon the situation are these: In 1897, for instance, there was a total of 662 degrees bestowed at the Yale commencement; 269 were bachelor of arts, which shows that the college was "carrying through" in not a very dissimilar manner than at present. Prof. Murray was at that time giving a course in military science, and there was an optional course in military drill. Two years later, however, in 1899, is reported the withdrawal of the Capt. Murray lectures, as well as the abandonment of the optional course in military drill. The president's report at that time also urged very strongly the consideration of a University Hall to take the place of the old dining hall. This old dining hall was a makeshift of the original gymnasium building. And certainly the president was justified in his requests. At that time \$8,000 was raised for an isolating pavilion for the care of the sick. Mrs. Josephine M. Dodge and a number of other contributors to this purpose. At that period the infirmary was in existence and its salaries and wages amounted to \$194.50, food supplies \$1,894 and repairs \$847. The infirmary received from board \$2,367 and interest on its funds of \$482, and an appropriation from the general fund of \$1,500.

Department of Health Is

Recent Thing at Yale

Although Yale has only recently established a department of university health, under Dr. Greenway, it has been developing in the last two or three years, consistently and well, and it is now in a position to give a special subcommittee that the department of health be expanded sufficiently to render the following services for undergraduates:

1. To examine each undergraduate student in the university annually and to make as many subsequent medical examinations as, in the opinion of the director of the department, may be necessary.
2. To treat all ambulatory cases and to render first aid in accidents and emergencies.
3. To supervise compulsory physical training, which the committee believes to be desirable and for which suitable academic credit may be given.
4. To begin a development of special services, including dental prophylaxis.

At the same time the corporation voted that an additional charge be made to each undergraduate of \$10 a year for medical services and that this go as a special item on the tuition bill.

Besides the physical examination of all students, and special examinations of athletes, already mentioned, the dormitory, classroom and assembly rooms are inspected as to their sanitation regularly, thermometers are placed in the classrooms and examination is made of the food delivered at the dining hall, when that hall is open, as well as bacteriological examinations of the water in the swimming pool.

Results Tabulated of Physical

And Orthopedic Examinations

Last year the department made 2,429 physical examinations and 732 orthopedic examinations. They held 2,411 medical consultations and 1,629 surgical, and referred to outside physicians 217. They also made 3,338 urinalyses. Of course the time is too short since these examinations were instituted to get a broad comparison, but records are available giving a comparison of the entering classes and

the defects found beginning with 1916-17 and covering that class as entered in the 1920-21 and the class that will graduate in 1922 and the class that will graduate in 1924. These are results of the examinations made on the freshmen classes those years. Beginning with 1916-18, 215 showed defective vision, 247 for the class of 1920-21, 203 for the class of 1922 and 252 class of 1924. Defects in the nose 1917-18, 64; 1920-21, 63; 1922, 81; 1924, 83. Defective teeth, 1916-17, 115; 1920-21, 48; 1922, 4; 1924, 59.

The orthopedic examinations are available for the classes of 1922 and 1924, and seem the most startling of all of the records, in that out of a total of 1,332 examined 504 had chests, 495 low arch of the foot, 1,131 pronated feet, and no less than 1,137 round shoulders; 773 increased anteroposterior spinal curve and 760 scoliosis of the spine. More than 60 per cent. of the classes of 1924 and 1925 have been required to join special classes from ten to fifteen each to assure the individual attention necessary for proper correction of these defects. These classes are compulsory for freshmen only.

The best indication of the progress in this line since the '90s lies in a comparison of the questionnaire of those early days with the ones now in use. Here is the old form and the only one that was required:

Birthplace of self, father, mother, paternal grandfather and grandmother, maternal grandfather and grandmother. Father's occupation, father died of, mother died of, most resembles, physically (father, mother); hereditary, accidents, diseases, remarks.

Intensive Questionnaire Now

In Use for All Yale Students

The modern questionnaire in use in Yale is all comprehensive, demanding full details of head, neck, chest, spine, leg, upper and lower extremities of abdomen when normal and calling for description and cause of deviation from normal conditions in any part of the body. The student's past history and athletic history are exhaustively gone into, even so far as to smoke, the cigars and cigarettes smoked, and the age at which smoking commenced.

It certainly is evident from these questionnaires that the department of health now has an infinitely greater knowledge of the physical condition of the students and is far more systematic in looking after the health of the students than at any time in the past. The great question is whether what the head of the preparatory school, quoted earlier in this article, refers to as "the demoralizing and softening social influences of the present day" will mean that twenty years from now these men who are in college will not show the same stamina and resistance exhibited by those in the past.

The writer feels that much indeed is being accomplished, but that there is also room for more. That the records given in the questionnaire give some indication of why in a selective draft so many men were rejected. Too many boys in the preparatory schools are subjected to prolonged strains, which their immaturity should forbid. Too many men in college are not sufficiently and gradually giving up preparatory exercises for the contests. Too many men recently graduated from colleges feel that they can make up with an orgy of exercise once in a while for days of an inactive, sedentary life. Too many men in middle age, suddenly stirred by a realization of their condition, indulge in a violent course of training which takes off considerable of the adipose tissue but is too strenuous for the vitality.

In College Days the

Youth Builds His Physique

How vital this subject is and how important the conservation of it, understood from consideration of the fact that it is in college days and in that period of his life that the young man must build the physique that is to stand the wear and tear of modern civilization. After being thrown into the hurly burly of making a living, few indeed are the men who can more in preserve what they have acquired in depth of chest and stamina, and many are they who deteriorate and if they add anything add fat and a pitching forward of the shoulders and projecting of the abdomen. So we know that it is to the physique of the youth at 25 that we must look in gauging what we shall have when he is 45 and when his brain powers are acquiring their height, and from that time he will be drawing upon the physical reserves acquired earlier.

New Satirical Play Like 'Chantecler' Is Prague Success

Butterflies, Ants and Bugs Are
Characters in Comedy, With
Artistic Settings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, April 22.

A satirical comedy in which the characters are insects, reminiscent of Tostand's "Chantecler," has had an extraordinary success in Prague. The first act, which gives a moral lesson in pacifism, shows the easy careless life of a butterfly. A strange contrast is introduced by a scene in which the butterfly smashes clean drink at a table.

Family life is symbolized in the second act, domestic bliss being personified by the June bug. The third act shows the busy state of activity in the life of ants. After the ants by uniting labor have piled up wealth in their state a dictator suddenly arises among them and drives them into war through which all their wealth is lost.

Latin-American College Students Rebellious At Seeming Lack of Hospitality in U. S.

By JOSE M. TORRES-PERONA,

Editor of La Prensa of New York.

EACH year brings an increasing number of young men and women natives of Latin America to the colleges, universities and technical institutions of the United States. No one will deny the excellence of American institutions of learning, and the writer, who is a lover and sympathetic student of all that the United States stands for, would be the last to dispute the advantages that must accrue to these young Latin Americans from contact with Americans, learning their practical idealistic outlook, their tremendous driving power, their enterprise and their ingenuity. Still, one wonders why they keep coming.

Why, indeed, do they come to the United States, where they are virtually barred from intercourse with their social and intellectual equals? In Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, London—wherever the ambitious student from the republics south of the Rio Grande settles to complete his education—he is accepted as a welcome guest, taken into homes and treated with the courtesy that a foreign student richly deserves. Here little or no provision is made for their social well being and on the campuses they are regarded as freaks and curiosities, strange animals from another country, barbarians to be tolerated and endured rather than distinguished visitors from whom the native has much to learn. What, then, is the result of their segregation? They herd together, form clubs where they speak Spanish and sentimentalize over their native lands or else live as recluses in hall rooms and garrets.

Neglect Gives Them a

Low Regard for Americans

Guillotine of all in this regard is New York, where college life is at best a factitious affair. In the small colleges of the middle West, where people are more hall fellow well met, where strangers are accepted for what they are, sympathetically, and no questions asked, conditions are better. In the metropolis the youth of Latin America is overwhelmed. He is oppressed by the surface harshness and lack of feeling of the city and its residents. Coning as a rule from places where there was plenty of open space—even in the large cities of South America buildings are low and there is plenty of breathing room—it is little wonder that the height of city structures, the noise and the tohu-bohu of the streets engender in the breasts of these visitors keenest nostalgia, melancholy, and often hatred

for the United States. Only the other day a young student showed me a set of impressions of this country entitled "Brutopolis"—the name he had given the United States.

In Almost Every Case Students

Are Normal Young Men

It was pointed out recently by a well known writer that the silent struggles of the city, written of with such pathos and humor by O. Henry, are now the Latin Americans. These young fellows are in almost every case normal young men, far above the average in intelligence, well bred; they make excellent companions and usually are, when they have acquired the language, excellent talkers and raconteurs. They have been accustomed to a well established social routine, to meeting young women of their own age. It is in the latter regard that they feel the callousness of North America most. It is this that sends them back to their own hearths with erroneous impressions of the United States. The American girls they can meet in New York without a regular entree are of poor caliber. They are met on the streets and in dance halls and usually, it may be guessed, they are not desirable acquaintances.

They often heard expressions detrimental to American womanhood from the lips of these youths, opinions uttered without malice, which simply had their roots in ignorance, in lack of acquaintance with the better class of American women.

Any movement to better the conditions of the Latin American student in this country would to my mind be the best possible investment in the interests of a more cordial, better type of Pan Americanism that this country could make. For, let it be pondered over and remembered, that the young men who study in American institutions are the future rulers of Latin America. Every young man of ambition in these countries completes his education abroad, and whereas the artists and professional men go to Europe, it is the economists, the business men and the engineers who come to the United States—in short, this country is the training school for the men who will wield power in the years to come, the years when Latin America will be self stronger and a larger factor in world affairs as well as in Pan America.

Of names of men who studied in this country and went back to rise to positions of prominence in their native lands there are an abundance. Of all the great anti-American panegyrics of the Southland there is hardly one who has not paid a visit to the United States and spent time

as a student here. It is not only the fact that these men will some day be factors in politics that ought to be considered, but, what is more important, that some day one of them, perhaps now an obscure, scorned youth, will write a book that will circulate throughout the continent and mold the viewpoint of the race.

How much better it would be if these guests of the United States were treated with some show of friendship and courtesy? No one is so appreciative of a glad hand and a soft voice as the stranger in a foreign land, and these lonely boys would be forever grateful for kindness and hospitality. Ruben Darie, most eminent of all poets writing in Spanish during the last fifty years, dwelt in a hall room, unfeted and unused during his visit here; despite that he came to this country fresh from banquets and toasts in his honor at Paris. Nothing speaks more for his broad understanding than his ability to overlook the callousness of America and dedicate one of his most resounding and laudatory odes to the American Eagle.

Very Different Is It With

Youth Who Knows Paris

It is a distinction to have studied in the United States, but too often the desire to speak with affection of days spent at college here is crushed by the urge to give vent to the spite and rancor against everything American. Through obedience to the simple law of hospitality the French have made lifelong friends of Latin Americans. The youth who has studied in Paris loves to dilate on his experiences in Paris. He